

General and Specific Terms

Iswahyuni, S.Pd.



INTRODUCTION

When you read a paragraph, you will deal with sentences. A sentence is a group of words or phrases that forms a statement, command, exclamation or question. In other words, phrases and words are the main part of both sentences and paragraphs.

These modules, then, will help you to read paragraphs in details. Thus, in the beginning, you will study words, phrases and their organization in the form of paragraph, which is discussed into general and specific terms and presented into two units. It is important for you to master the two terms because it is the basic knowledge to read paragraphs or texts.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVE

After finishing this module, you are expected to be able to differentiate the terms general and specific and apply the knowledge in reading activities.

Unit 1

General Terms

By the end of this unit, you are expected to be able to identify the general terms in paragraphs.

When we discuss the terms general, we will also discuss the specific terms. They, actually, cannot be separated at all. However, in this module, they will be presented in the different unit in order to help you to learn the paragraph better. Thus, the most activities in module one are doing exercises related with general terms only.

Text deals with sentences and vocabulary. The sentences are arranged in such away that the text or paragraphs can be read easily. Thus, an author/ a writer tries to make the readers be able to find the ideas discussed. The most important way is that they use two terms in composing paragraphs, those are general and specific terms. Those terms are needed not only in choosing words for the sentences, but also presenting the ideas in the paragraphs.

A. GENERAL WORDS

Commonly, general terms refer to a broad class, type, and grouping of words. The specific terms, then, denote a distinctive member or element - a species, individual, component, particular for. To make it clear, compare the following pairs of words:

animal - tigers
acids - sulfuric acids
flower - lily
cloth - pants

In those pairs, you find that the words in the left have less detail than the words in the right. Animal, for example, is more general than tigers. Moreover, there are many other terminology that can be classified as the word 'animal'

Such as elephant, monkey, cat, etc. Acid, then, is also more general than sulfuric acid. Another example is flower. There are many kinds of flower in the world and 'lily' is one of them.

Again, general words tend to have less detail or fineness, to have a summarizing rather than particularizing quality. When we read in the form of sentences, it will be clearer to identify. Note the following pair of sentences:

1. a. The students do the exercise.
b. The physics students do the mathematics exercise.
2. a. The child is cleaning the car.
b. Danny is washing his jeep.
3. a. The animal is greedy.
b. A dog is greedy.

You should recognize that the first sentences are more general than the second sentences. And you should be able to think of other words that are specific in relation to each of the general words, and of other words that are even more general.

Statements are also classified as general or specific. When you read a statement "Fruit is healthful," you can know that it is a general statement and "Orange provides vitamin C" is a specific statement.

B. GENERAL IDEAS

In the texts, the terms general and specific not only refer to the word used, but also to how the ideas are presented. In other words, they refer to the organization of the paragraphs. The terms general refers to the **general** sentence of the paragraph. It is usually called **topic** or **general idea**. It is the key sentence in a paragraph because it names the subject and the controlling idea: the author's main idea, opinion, or feeling about the topic. The general idea is than supported by **supporting details** or **specific ideas**.

In a paragraph, there is only one general idea. It can be presented at the beginning or at the end of a paragraph. Sometimes, an author presents the general idea both in the first and the last sentence of the paragraph. The general idea has function to tell you (as the reader) what the authors going to say. Note the following example.

Topic/ General idea → **Although all animal fibers are complex proteins, which are resistant to most organic acids, they are not resistant toward some substances.** Protein fibers are damaged by mild alkalies

Supporting Details/ specific idea (Basic substances) and may be dissolved by strong alkalies such as sodium hydroxide (NaOH). They can also be damaged by chlorine-based bleaches and undiluted liquid hypochloride bleach dissolve wool or silk.

(taken from Encarta Reference Library)

The paragraph above has a general idea presented in the beginning of the paragraph. Here, the author wants to show that animal fibers are not resistant toward some substances. It is the key sentence of the paragraph and the sentence is then supported by the next sentences (supporting or specific ideas). The general word is used to show the general idea, that is the word **substances**. **Substances**, then, is supported by the use of specific words, such as **mild alkalies, sodium hydroxide, chlorine, and hypochloride**.

General ideas often have **specific facts** or **examples** that support them or make them clear. Note the sample paragraph below.

Topic/ General idea → **The color of a metal changes when its temperature changes.** When metals become very hot, it begins to glow. First, a metal will glow a dull red color. When the metals become hotter, it changes to a bright red hot. At higher temperatures, it becomes yellow and finally white. The wire inside a light bulb is a common example of a yellow hot metal.

Specific fact/ example → **When the wire inside becomes yellow-hot, the light bulb glows, or gives light.**

(taken from Skillful Reading)

The paragraph has two general words, which are used to show the general idea, those are color and temperature. All of the sentences in the text relate with those two words. In the first sentence, the general idea is

presented. **The color of a metal changes when its temperature changes.** The sentence shows that in the next sentences, there will be the **supporting details** that support the general sentence or make it clearer. When the metals become hotter, it changes to a bright red-hot. It supports the first sentence. The specific word of general words in the first sentence can be found here. The word **bright red-hot** is the specific word of **color** and the word **hotter** is the specific word of **temperature**. It also happens in the next sentence. At higher temperatures, it becomes yellow and finally white. **Yellow** and **white** refer to **color** and **higher temperatures** refer to **temperature**. Besides using supporting details, an example or fact is also used in this paragraph. When the wire inside becomes yellow-hot, the light bulb glows, or gives light. It is clear that the light bulb is **a specific fact or an example** that support the general sentence.

When you read a text, which has more than 2 paragraphs, the topic of the text is presented in the first paragraph. It called as **the introductory paragraph**. Here you will find what the text is going to tell the readers. The other paragraphs, then, has its own topic sentence. **One paragraph has one topic sentence**. However, all topic sentences relate with the introductory paragraph. Read the following example.

Introductory paragraph { Some people have malnutrition. Their diets have too much or too little of some nutrients, or too many or too few calories. Nutritionists have three major ways of deciding if a person has malnutrition: physical exams, laboratory tests, and diet studies.

Topic —→ **In the physical exam, the nutritionist looks for external signs of malnutrition.** For one thing, the nutritionist looks at the patient's skin. Rough, dry skin, for example, may mean that the patient does not have enough vitamin A. In addition, the nutritionist looks at the patient's mouth. Cracks at the corner of the mouth, a purplish or bright red tongue, and bleeding gums can all be signs of vitamin deficiencies. The nutritionist also notices the patient's hair. If a patient does not have enough protein, the hair may be thinner and duller than normal.

Topic —→ **In laboratory tests, nutritionists look for the amounts of nutrients patients have in their bodies.** There are two main types of laboratory tests: blood tests and urine tests. A blood test can show, for example, if a patient has anemia from too little iron in his or her diet. A urine test shows how much vitamin is absorbed by the body and how much passes through the body because it is not needed. If the patient's body absorbs a great deal of the vitamins, the patient may have a vitamin deficiency.

Topic —→ **There are three main ways nutritionists do diet studies.** First, the nutritionist may interview the patient and ask general questions about the patient's diet. The nutritionist might ask questions such as the following: What do you usually eat for breakfast? How much coffee do you drink in a day? How often do you eat a raw vegetable salad? Second, the nutritionist may ask the patient to recall everything she or he ate in the past 24 hours. This information represents the person's usual diet. Finally, patients can keep their own list of what they eat. Later the nutritionist looks at the list to see if the patient ate too much or too little of any nutrient.

(Taken from Skillful Reading: 111)

The text above has four paragraphs. The first paragraph is the introductory paragraph. It tells the readers what they are going to read. The topic of the text is presented in the last sentences of paragraph one (note the underline sentence). Thus, you can find that the text is about *three major ways of deciding if a person has malnutrition*: physical exams, laboratory tests, and diet studies. Each way is presented in different paragraphs (note the bold sentence in each paragraph). The bold sentence in paragraph 2 is the topic sentence for the second paragraph only. It also happens with others. Again, the topic sentences relate with the introductory paragraph. They refer to the main topic of the paragraph that is **the three ways of deciding malnutrition**



EXERCISE

Exercise 1

Direction: In the following group of words, find out the general word.

Example : cat, elephant, tiger, (animal) wolf

General word

1. triangle, oval, shape, square
2. Soap, body lotion, personal care product, shampoo
3. Micro wave, home technology, electrical stove, refrigerator
4. Information media, magazine, newspaper, internet
5. Table, book case, furniture, cupboard, bed
6. Bank, school, building, office, department store
7. Fishing, diving, hobby, singing, rock climbing
8. Ballad, rock, music, country, jazz
9. Tea, coffee, milk, juice, drink
10. Citrus fruit, Sunkist, lime, orange
11. Bird, penguin, pelican, gull, roller
12. Voice, tenor, bass, alto, soprano
13. Honda, Toyota, Mitsubishi, brand, BMW
14. Beethoven, Mozart, great musician, Sebastian Bach
15. Egg, milk, honey, healthy food

Exercise 2

Direction: What is the general term of the following words?

Example : pants, T-shirt, skirt, gloves, socks, Answer : clothes

1. Face powder, eye shadow, lipstick, perfume
2. Calculator, eraser, white board, paper
3. Piano, guitar, drums, violin
4. Pincers, screw driver, hammer, drill
5. Fork, plate, bowl, spoon
6. Boxing, basket ball, football, skate boat

7. White wine, brandy, black Russian, beer
8. Rice, corn, sago, bread
9. Tiger, bear, snake, lion
10. Oil, water, ink, gasoline
11. Jacket, raincoat, tent, carrier, flashlight
12. Monitor, memory, disk drive, CD ROM

Exercise 3

Direction: Circle the letter of the more general phrase I sentence.

1. a. Being sick, the man walks slowly.
b. Being sick, the man wobbles.
2. a. The English teacher of SMUN 1.
b. The teacher of SMUN 1
3. a. Sitting on the chair.
b. Sitting on the sofa
4. a. Getting a message from a male.
a. Getting a massage from a little boy.
5. a. Writing a short story.
a. Composing a short story.
6. a. Sending a letter to the company.
b. Sending an inquiry to the company.
7. a. Driving a limousine.
b. Driving a car.
8. a. A man is cleaning his motorcycle.
b. Paul is cleaning his motorcycle.
9. a. Reading science books is her hobby
b. Reading books is her hobby.
10. a. The girl wants a toy.
b. The girl wants a small purple ball.

Exercise 4

Direction: In the following pairs of sentences, which the sentence is more specific?

1. a. Joan likes reading books very much.
b. Joan likes reading true stories and books about real life very much.

2. a. The communication department students have a final test this week.
b. They have an examination this week.
3. a. Consuming drugs is very dangerous.
b. Smoking marijuana is hazardous to our health.
4. a. Exercise is good for your health.
b. Jogging is good for your health.
5. a. No one who saw her once never forgot her beauty.
b. No one who saw her once will remember her dark hair, hair, and especially her smiles.
6. a. Reading a lot helps us to have more general knowledge and to be open minded.
b. Reading a lot has some advantages.
7. a. Cooking fruit salad, she bought much fruit in the supermarket.
b. Cooking fruit salad, she bought pineapples, apples, watermelon, and grapes in Hero Supermarket.
8. a. There are many modern electrical tools of communication.
b. Television, Internet, radio, phone are tools of communication.
9. a. Studying abroad is expensive.
b. Studying in the United States needs much money not only for paying the school fee, but also for living there.
10. a. Smoking cigarettes is hazardous.
b. Smoking cigarettes promotes cough, cancer and heart attack.

Exercise 5

Direction : Identify the general ideas in the following paragraphs. Read each paragraph. Then circle the letter next to the general idea.

Example : Look at the sample paragraph on page 4 again (the 2nd one).
What is the general idea?

- a. At higher temperatures, it becomes yellow and finally white.
- b. The color of a metal changes when its temperature changes.
- c. When the wire inside becomes yellow-hot, the light bulb glows, or gives light.
- d. When metals become very hot, it begins to glow.

Answer: b

1. Amelia Earhart was a famous woman in her time. In 1928, she became the first woman to cross the Atlantic Ocean as a passenger in an airplane. In 1932, she became the first woman pilot to fly solo across the Atlantic. Later that year, she was the first woman to fly the United States from New Jersey to California. Earhart set records in flying times and won many awards.

(taken from All About the USA)

What is the general idea?

- a. Amelia Earhart set records in flying times and won many awards.
- b. Amelia Earhart was a famous woman.
- c. Amelia Earhart was the first woman to cross the Atlantic Ocean
- d. Amelia Earhart was the first woman pilot to fly solo across the Atlantic.

Answer :

2. Man has always wanted to improve his appearance. Early man put on animal skins and hung strings of beads and stones around his neck. He decorated himself with paint, tattoos, and scars. Bark, leaves, straw, feathers, or whatever material was closest at hand was turned into clothing.

What is the general idea?

- a. He decorated himself with paint, tattoos, and scars.
- b. Early man put on animal skins and hung strings of beads and stones around his neck.
- c. Man wants to improve his appearance.
- d. Bark, leaves, straw, feathers, or whatever material was closest at hand was turned into clothing.

Answer :

3. For early man, clothing may have had magical qualities as well as decorative and useful ones. He may have believed that an animal skin worn during a hunt would give the hunter the animal's cunning. By wrapping himself in a certain skin, he may have been trying to keep

away evil spirits. Perhaps he put on the skin of a powerful beast to show that he was the leader of a group or a good hunter.

What is the general idea?

- a. Man believed that an animal skin worn during a hunt would give the hunter the animal's cunning.
- b. When a man wrapped himself in a certain skin, he may have been trying to keep away evil spirits.
- c. Perhaps he put on the skin of a powerful beast to show that he was the leader of a group or a good hunter.
- d. Clothing may have had magical qualities as well as decorative and useful ones.

Answer :

- 4. Organization cannot exist without communication. If there is no communication, employees cannot know what their associates are doing, management cannot receive information inputs, and management cannot give instruction. Coordination of work is impossible, and the organization will collapse for lack of it. Cooperation also becomes impossible, because people cannot communicate their needs and feelings to others. We can say with some confidence that every act of communication influences the organization in some way.

What is the general idea?

- a. Organization cannot exist without communication.
- b. When there is no communication, employees cannot know what their associates are doing.
- c. Coordination of work is impossible, and the organization will collapse for lack of communication.
- d. Every act of communication influences the organization in some ways.

Answer :

- 5. Glass, which is made from silica sand, is the only inorganic (mineral) fiber widely used in commercial applications. There are two main forms

of glass fibers: continuous and staple. Continuous glass fiber, which is made by drawing molten glass into threads, is used in textile materials. The use of air, steam, or gas to disrupt the flow of the molten glass stream produces staple fibers. These fibers can be fabricated into mats or into bulk-molding and sheet-molding compounds with the use of resins, or organic binders. Quartz mineral is high-silica, high purity glass that is good for long-term use at temperatures as high as 1400 °C (2552° F)

What is the general idea?

- a. There are two main forms of glass fibers: continuous and staple.
- b. Continuous glass fiber is used in textile materials.
- c. The use of air, steam, or gas to disrupt the flow of the molten glass stream produces staple fibers.
- d. Glass is the only inorganic (mineral) fiber widely used in commercial applications.

Answer :

Exercise 6

Direction : Read the texts on exercise 5 again. Write down the general idea and find out the specific facts I examples used.

Example : Look at the sample paragraph on page 4 again (the 2nd one).

General idea : The color of a metal changes when its temperature changes.

- Specific facts:**
- At higher temperatures, it becomes yellow and finally white.
 - When the wire inside becomes yellow-hot, the light bulb glows, or gives light.
 - When metals become very hot, it begins to glow.

No.	General idea	Specific facts/examples
1.		- - -
2.		- - -
3.		- - -

No.	General idea	Specific facts/examples
4.		- - -
5.		- - -

Exercise 7

Direction : Identify the general ideas in the following paragraphs. Read each paragraph. Then ~~underline~~ ^{underline} the general sentence.

Example :

General sentence	Although all animal fibers are complex proteins, which are resistant to most organic acids, they are not resistant toward some substances. Protein fibers are damaged by mild alkalis (basic substances) and may be dissolved by strong alkalis such as sodium hydroxide (NaOH). They can also be damaged by chlorine-based bleaches and undiluted liquid hypo chloride bleach dissolve wool or silk.
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1. Farm production in the United States increases each year as a result of new technology (e.g., new farm machinery, irrigation, and fertilizers). A century ago, one farmer produced enough food for five people. Today one farmer produces enough for nearly fifty people. Therefore, farmers must lower their prices in order to sell more of their products. Farmers' incomes are low. Their incomes improve when more people want to buy their products. A law passed in 1954 allows foreign countries to buy wheat and other grains from American farmers. When the USSR bought wheat from the United States in the 1970's, wheat prices rose, and farmers' incomes improved.

(taken from Skillful Reading: 202)

2. There are two reasons why demand changes with price. For one thing, if your income stays the same, you can afford to buy more records when the price is low. Second, records are more attractive when their price is lower than the price of similar products. If records are less expensive

than cassettes, for example, you may choose to spend your money on records.

(taken from Skillful Reading: 136)

3. English and Spanish use the same alphabet, but there are differences between their writing systems. Each letter in Spanish generally represents one sound while a letter in English may represent many sounds. The letter *e* in Spanish is always pronounced "ee" (as in the Spanish word *isla*). The same letter in English represents many sounds, as in the words *island*, *indian*, and *machine*. In addition, Spanish has some symbols which English does not use. For example, Spanish includes accent marks on some vowels (*televisión*). English words do not have accent marks (*television*). Spanish has an upside-down question mark before questions (*¿Vienes?*), but English does not (Are you coming?).
4. A formal letter is very different from an informal letter. Formal letters are written to businesses, schools, or government offices. Informal letters are for relatives, friends, or former teachers. You may write an informal letter by hand, but you should type a formal letter. An informal letter can be as long as you want it to be whereas a formal letter should be short, two or three paragraphs. You should use formal language in letters to businesses but informal language in letters to your friends. For example, in a formal letter you may say, "I would appreciate your sending me the materials which I have requested." In an informal letter you may say, "Please send me the papers I asked you for."

(taken from Skillful Reading: 136)

5. There are three main ways that vitamins are lost from foods. First, some vitamins dissolve in water. When vegetables are cooked in water, the vitamins go into the water. If the water is thrown away, the vitamins are lost. In addition, heat, light, and oxygen change some vitamins. If vegetables are cooked, the heat changes some of the vitamins. Then these vitamins are no longer healthful. For instance, broiling grapefruit destroys some of its vitamin C. Finally, people sometimes throw away the part of a plant which has the most vitamins. For example, when flour is processed, the wheat germ, which is very rich in vitamins, is lost.



SUMMARY

The terms general and specific are used by a writer to compose paragraphs. These terms do not deal with the words used but also to the organization of the ideas.

General Words

- ☞ General terms and specific terms of words actually cannot be separated at all.
- ☞ The general words refer to a broad class, type, grouping and specific words denote a distinctive member or element - a species, individual, component, particular for.
- ☞ General words tend to have less detail or fineness,
- ☞ General words have a summarizing rather than particularizing quality.
- ☞ The relationship of the specific to the general is different from the relationship of the part to the whole.
- ☞ In the relationship of the specific to the general, each specific must have all characteristics by which the class is defined.

General Ideas

- ☞ The general terms which are used to the organization of the ideas refer to the general sentence in the paragraph. It is called topic sentence.



FORMATIVE TEST 1

A. GENERAL WORDS

Direction: You will find 6 words in each number. Some of them are more specific than others. Find the general terms and underline them.

Example: skin brown dark black hair eyes

1.	Pepsodent	A Mild	Soap	Toothpaste	Lifebuoy	Cigarette
2.	Perfume	Fragrance	Lily	Aroma	Flower	Jasmine
3.	Output device	Hardware	Keyboard	Input device	Printer	Monitor
4.	Magazine	Daily	Newspaper	Journal	Monthly	Paper
5.	Entertainment	Music	Comedy	News	World News	Film
6.	Short stories	Writing	Reading	Composing	Articles	Novels
7.	Thanks Giving	Feast	Birthday	Festival	Celebrations	Party
8.	Social	Folk	Song	Dance	Popular	Music
9.	Advertising	Posters	Pictures	Pamphlet	Brochure	Promotion
10.	Recreation	Gardening	Camping	Volleyball	Swimming	Sport

B. GENERAL SENTENCES

Direction : Write a more general version of the following sentences.

Example : I read a lot, both Indonesia and English novels.

Answer : I read many novels.

1. The annual expense for smoker is 3.6 million rupiahs.
2. Being bored, Sam closed his book and listen to his favorite musician, Pavarotti.
3. There is a big sale for cupboards, tables, chairs, computer desks in ABC shop.
4. Drug abuse can damage the heart, liver, and brain. It also causes an individual to lose consciousness and to breathe inadequately.
5. Individuals who abuse inject able drugs risk contracting infections such as hepatitis and HIV from dirty needles or needles shared with other infected abusers.

C. GENERAL IDEAS

Direction: Read the following texts and answer the questions.

Text I

More than 50 different kinds of kangaroos are grouped together in two kangaroo families. The large kangaroos include red kangaroos and gray kangaroos, wallabies, *pademelons*, and quokka; they belong in the family Macropodidae. The other family, Potoroidae, is made up of assorted smaller species, such as various rat-kangaroos, bettongs, and potoroos. The largest kangaroos are the gray kangaroo and red kangaroo, which can stand up to 2

m (6.5 ft) tall and weigh up to 85 kg (187 lb). The smallest are the musky rat kangaroos, rat like animals measuring about 30 cm (12 in), not including the tail.

(taken from Microsoft® Encarta® Reference Library 2003)

1. What is / are the general word(s) used in the paragraph?
.....
2. What is the general idea of the paragraph?
.....
.....
3. Where can you find the general idea?
.....

Text 2

Nicotine has various effects on the body. In small doses nicotine serves as a nerve stimulant, entering the bloodstream and promoting the flow of adrenaline, a stimulating hormone. It speeds up the heartbeat and may cause it to become irregular. It also raises the blood pressure and reduces the appetite, and it may cause nausea and vomiting. The known health risks associated with cigarette smoking, such as damage to the lungs and lung cancer, are thought to be caused by other components of cigarettes such as tars and other by products of smoking, and by the irritating effects of smoke on the lung tissue. Addiction to smoking is caused by nicotine itself. Stopping smoking produces withdrawal symptoms within 24 to 48 hours, which commonly include irritability, headaches, and anxiety, in addition to the strong desire to smoke.

(taken from Microsoft® Encarta® Reference Library 2003)

4. What is / are the general word(s) used in the paragraph?
.....
5. What is the general idea of the paragraph?
.....
6. Where can you find the general idea?
.....
7. Does the author present the details to support the general idea by using specific facts or examples? Prove your answer.
.....

Text 3

Drugs can be divided into three main groups: those that a person can buy without a prescription, those that a person needs a doctor's prescription for, and those that are illegal.

Two popular nonprescription drugs are caffeine and alcohol. Caffeine is found in coffee, tea, chocolate, and cola drinks. It is a mental stimulant; it stimulates the central nervous system and makes people feel alert. Students, for example, often find they can study better if they have a cup of coffee. On the other hand, caffeine can also make people nervous and irritable. If people drink too much caffeine, they may have trouble sleeping.

Alcohol is a depressant; it depresses the central nervous system. When people drink, they have less control over their actions. They cannot walk in a straight line and they cannot drive as well as when they do not have alcohol in their blood. People who drink a great deal sometimes fall into a deep sleep. Later, they may wake up with a strong headache which is called a hangover.

In addition to these nonprescription drugs, there are two major categories of prescription drugs: stimulants and depressants. The depressants include barbiturates and morphine. Barbiturates are used as sleeping pills. Morphine is used as a pain killer. The most common stimulants are amphetamines. Doctors used to prescribe amphetamines as diet pills; however, they found that amphetamines can have serious side effects. They can make a patient very nervous, and when the drug wears off, the patient may feel very depressed. Doctors still give amphetamines to people with narcolepsy, an illness that causes sudden, uncontrollable attacks of sleep.

The largest class of illegal drugs is hallucinogens, drugs that change the way a person thinks and cause hallucinations, or visions. LSD and mescaline are both strong hallucinogens. For some people, marijuana is a mild hallucinogen. Marijuana brings a pleasant feeling. However, when people smoke marijuana, they sometimes cannot concentrate very well on their activities, such as their work or driving.

(Taken from Skillful Reading: 110)

8. What is the appropriate title for the text above?

.....

9. What is / are the general word(s) used in the text?

.....

- 10. How many paragraphs are there in the text?
.....
- 11. Is there any introductory paragraph in the text? Prove your answer.
.....
.....
- 12. What is the general idea of the text?
.....
.....
- 13. What is the topic sentence of paragraph 2?
.....
- 14. What is being discussed in paragraph 3?
.....
.....
- 15. Write down the topic sentence of paragraph 4?
.....
- 16. What is the topic sentence of paragraph 5?
.....
- 17. Do you think that all paragraphs have clarified the general idea presented in the first paragraph?
.....

Text 4

There are three basic types of firms operate in clothing industry. Some are manufacturers. They purchase raw material and decide what kind of garments will be produced. The styles are designed and the fabric cut and sewn in their own factories. The finished garments are then shipped to retailers. Some firms are known as jobbers. Jobbers decide what styles they are going to produce. Then they send the specification and the cut or uncut fabrics to contractors. Contractors produce the clothes and send them back to the jobbers for sale and shipment to retailers.

New York is the garment center of the United States. Nearly two thirds of all the clothing made in the country is either produced in that city or else is manufactured to order for manufacturers or jobbers located there. Other key centers of clothing production are Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and Saint Louis. The industry total volume of sales at wholesale exceeds \$10,000,000,000. It employs over 1,100,000 persons.

- 18. What is / are the general word(s) used in the text?
.....
- 19. How many paragraphs are there in the text?
.....
- 20. Is there any introductory paragraph in the text? Prove your answer.
.....
- 21. What is the topic sentence of paragraph 1?
.....
- 22. What specific information can you find of paragraph 1? Mention all of them.
.....
.....
.....
.....
- 23. What is being discussed in paragraph 2?
.....
- 24. What specific information can you find of paragraph 2? Mention all of them.
.....
.....
.....
.....

Complete the following outline based on your answer. It will give you a picture of the organization of the text.

Paragraph 1

General idea.....
.....

Specific information

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Paragraph 2

General idea

.....
.....
.....

Specific information

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

If you have finished an exercise, look at the key answers at the end of the module. Evaluate your answers. When you get at least 80% right, you can go to another exercise, but if you don't, review the discussion and examples again. Then, do exercise once more. The following is how to evaluate your exercise and your test.

Formula:

$\text{Level of mastery} = \frac{\text{The number of the right answers}}{\text{The number of the items}} \times 100\%$
--

- Level of mastery: 90 - 100% = very good
- 80 - 89% = good
- 70 - 79% = sufficient
- < 70% = insufficient

Unit 2

Specific Terms

By the end of this unit, you are expected to be able to identify specific words.

A. Specific Words

As stated in unit 1, specific words refer to a distinctive member or element - a species, individual, component, particular form. You should remember that a word could be general or specific in relation to the other words. In other words, it does not have a fixed status either general or specific. Pay attention to the following words.

Food	Vegetable	Peas, spinach
Woman	Stewardess	Marry Ann
Automobile	Limousine	Ford Cadillac

The word 'vegetable' can be general when we compare it with peas and spinach. However 'vegetable' is specific in relation to 'food'. In the second example, the word 'stewardess' is more general than 'Marry Ann', but it is more specific than the word 'woman'. The fact also happens in the last example. 'Limousine' is also classified as general when we compare it with Ford Cadillac and it is more specific when we compare with the word 'automobile.'

As explained in the previous unit, in the relationship of the specific to the general, each specific must have in it all of the characteristics by which the class is defined. Peas and spinach have in it all of the characteristics by which vegetable are distinguished from other forms of food but they are not parts of vegetable. In the second example, Marry Ann is also not parts of 'stewardess' but she has the characteristics of a stewardess.

B. Specific Sentences

Sentences are also classified as general and specific. The terms used can describe whole passages or words. The sentence "carrot provides vitamin A", for example, is more specific than "vegetable is healthful."

One word in a sentence can make the sentence more specific. Thus, the following two examples are more specific than the others. The sentence "**Amy gives the beggar some rice every morning**" is more specific than "**a woman gives the beggar some rice every morning.**" The sentence "**Amy gives money to the orphanage in her town**" is also more specific than "**A woman gives money to the orphanage in her town.**"

These examples show the importance of specific sentences. We can know which woman who gives rice and gives her money. We cannot judge that every woman does the activities.

C. Specific Details

In the previous unit, it is explained that a writer also uses general and specific in presenting their idea. He presents his idea by using **general idea** and **specific details**. The **general idea** is the topic of a paragraph and it is presented in a topic sentence. The **topic sentence** is then supported by **supporting sentences**. **Supporting sentences** are the **specific details** of the topic sentence. They support and clarify the **general/topic sentence** clearer by giving details or examples. Read the following sample paragraph.

Libraries can be divided into two major groups: public

General → **libraries and academic libraries.** Public libraries include state, country, and city

Specific { libraries. A public library provides library services for all of the people in the community. An academic library, on the other hand, is generally a university library. It provides services for students, professors and other members of the academic community. Because they are for all of the people, public libraries are a good source of books and magazines for entertainment. Most of the books and magazines in an academic library, however, are for research.

(taken from Academic Reading)

In the text above, it is clear that the general idea or topic is in the first sentence. The other sentences are the specific detail. They clarify the first sentence. As you read that the paragraph is going to tell you the two kinds of libraries so that the other sentences describe the two kinds of libraries in detail. All sentences talk about the libraries. **There are no sentences, which discuss beyond the topic.** Thus, the sentences are called **supporting details**. Remember that the supporting sentences (supporting details) give the specific information related with the topic sentence.

In general, there are two kinds of supporting details, those are major and minor. To understand the difference between those two kinds of details, look at the following paragraph. The major supporting details appear in **boldface**. The minor ones appear in italics.

Psychologists have identified three basic styles of parenting. **Authoritarian parents think children have few rights but many adult responsibilities.** They tend to demand strict obedience to rigid standards of behavior and expect their children to obey unquestioningly. **Permissive parents, In contrast, require little responsible behavior from their children.** Rules are not enforced, and the child usually gets his or her own way. **Effective parents find a balance between their rights and their children's* rights.** They control their children's behavior without being harsh or rigid.

In the above paragraph, the topic sentence tells us that psychologists have identified: three different parenting styles. The natural response of most readers would be to ask, "What are the three styles of parenting?" Notice now how all the major details, printed in boldface, help answer exactly that question.

We can say then that major details relate directly to the topic sentence. They define key words and clarify general terms in the topic sentence that might otherwise be confusing to the reader. In short, major details are the ones that must be included in the notes you take on your reading.

Look now at the minor details in the sample paragraph. They help flesh out or further explain the major details. However, they are not essential to explaining the topic sentence. We can say then that **minor details** help make major ones more specific. They also repeat a key point for emphasis or add a colorful fact that might be of interest to readers. What they don't do is directly contribute to clarifying the topic sentence. As you see the text that

the topic sentence is **psychologists have identified three basic styles of parenting**. Yet, the third sentence "*they tend to demand strict obedience to rigid standards of behavior and expect their children to obey unquestioningly*" does not relate with the topic sentence. It only clarifies the major detail of the previous sentence. Thus, it is called as **the minor details**.

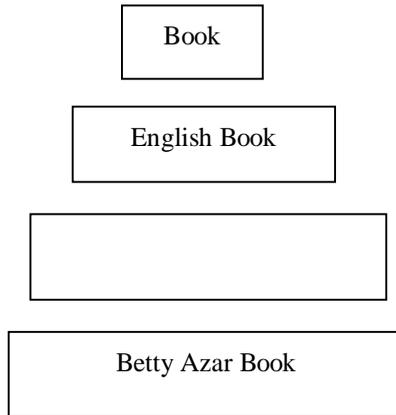


EXERCISE _____

Exercise 1

Direction: In this exercise you are to put appropriate words in the blank rungs. The words you add should be more specific than the words on the lower rungs and more general than the words on the higher rungs. Be sure that the sequence of words is logical.

Example :



Answer: Grammar Book

1.

Reading

Reading Novels

2.

Food

Italian Food

Burger

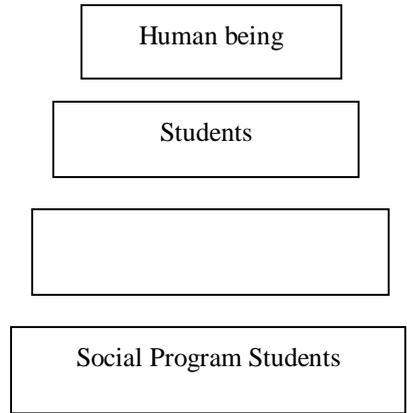
3.

Woman

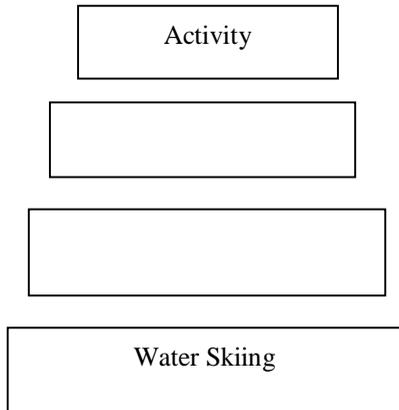
Singer

Krisdayanti

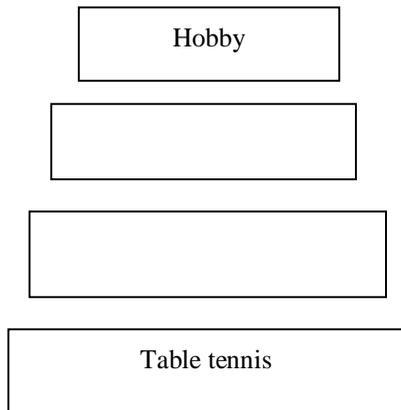
4.



5.



6.



7.

Cloth

Kimono

8.

Shoemaker tool

Skiving knife

Exercise 2

Direction: Write a more specific version of each general sentence.

Example: Ann drives her car to her office.

Answer : Ann drives her Mazda to her office.

1. General sentence: The people go downtown every weekend.
More specific sentence:
2. General sentence: She categorizes the paper based on the topic discussed.
More specific sentence:

3. General sentence: They bought good furniture for their house.
More specific sentence:
4. General sentence: Studying abroad is expensive for ordinary people.
More specific sentence:
5. General sentence: She worked hard for buying the computer.
More specific sentence:
6. General sentence: Smokers aren't always made to feel welcome
More specific sentence:
7. General sentence: Being the oldest child in a large family can be demanding.
More specific sentence:
8. General sentence: Divorce can be hard on the children involved.
More specific sentence:

Exercise 3

Direction: Find the specific information in the following paragraph.

Example: Although all animal fibers are complex proteins, which are resistant to most organic acids, they are not resistant toward some substances. Protein fibers are damaged by mild alkalis (basic substances) and may be dissolved by strong alkalis such as sodium hydroxide (NaOH). They can also be damaged by chlorine-based bleaches and undiluted liquid hypo chloride bleach dissolve wool or silk.

What is the specific information?

- a. Protein fibers are damaged by mild alkalis.
- b. All animal fibers are not resistant toward some substances.
- c. Protein fibers may be dissolved by strong alkalis such as sodium hydroxide (NaOH).
- d. They can be damaged by chlorine-based bleaches and undiluted liquid hypo chloride bleach dissolve wool or silk.

Answer: a, c, d

1. Amelia Earhart was a famous woman in her time. In 1928, she became the first woman to cross the Atlantic Ocean as a passenger in an airplane. In 1932, she became the first woman pilot to fly solo across the Atlantic.

Later that year, she was the first woman to fly the United States from New Jersey to California. Earhart set records in flying times and won many awards.

(taken from All About the USA)

What is the specific idea?

- a. Amelia Earhart set records in flying times and won many awards.
- b. Amelia Earhart was a famous woman.
- c. Amelia Earhart was the first woman to cross the Atlantic Ocean
- d. Amelia Earhart was the first woman pilot to fly solo across the Atlantic.

Answer:

2. Man has always wanted to improve his appearance. Early man put on animal skins and hung strings of beads and stones around his neck. He decorated himself with paint, tattoos, and scars. Bark, leaves, straw, feathers, or whatever material was closest at hand was turned into clothing.

What is the specific idea?

- a. He decorated himself with paint, tattoos, and scars.
- b. Early man put on animal skins and hung strings of beads and stones around his neck.
- c. Man wants to improve his appearance.
- d. Bark, leaves, straw, feathers, or whatever material was closest at hand was turned into clothing.

Answer:

3. For early man, clothing may have had magical qualities as well as decorative and useful ones. He may have believed that an animal skin worn during a hunt would give the hunter the animal's cunning. By wrapping himself in a certain skin, he may have been trying to keep away evil spirits. Perhaps he put on the skin of a powerful beast to show that he was the leader of a group or a good hunter.

What is the specific idea?

- a. Man believed that an animal skin worn during a hunt would give the hunter the animal's cunning.
- b. When a man wrapped himself in a certain skin, he may have been trying to keep away evil spirits.
- c. Perhaps he put on the skin of a powerful beast to show that he was the leader of a group or a good hunter.
- d. Clothing may have had magical qualities as well as decorative and useful ones. Man wants to improve his appearance.

Answer :

4. Organization cannot exist without communication. If there is no communication, employees cannot know what their associates are doing, management cannot receive information inputs, and management cannot give instruction. Coordination of work is impossible, and the organization will collapse for lack of it. Cooperation also becomes impossible, because people cannot communicate their needs and feelings to others. We can say with some confidence that every act of communication influences the organization in some way.

What is the specific idea?

- a. Organization cannot exist without communication.
- b. When there is no communication, employees cannot know what their associates are doing.
- c. Coordination of work is impossible, and the organization will collapse for lack of communication.
- d. Every act of communication influences the organization in some ways.

Answer:

5. Glass, which is made from silica sand, is the only inorganic (mineral) fiber widely used in commercial applications. There are two main forms of glass fibers: continuous and staple. Continuous glass fiber, which is made by drawing molten glass into threads, is used in textile materials. The use of air, steam, or gas to disrupt the flow of the molten glass

stream produces staple fibers. These fibers can be fabricated into mats or into bulk-molding and sheet-molding compounds with the use of resins, or organic binders. Quartz mineral is high-silica, high purity glass that is good for long-term use at temperatures as high as 1400° C (2552° F)

What is the specific idea?

- a. There are two main forms of glass fibers: continuous and staple.
- b. Continuous glass fiber is used in textile materials.
- c. The use of air, steam, or gas to disrupt the flow of the molten glass stream produces staple fibers.
- d. Glass is the only inorganic (mineral) fiber widely used in commercial applications.

Answer:

6. Farm production in the United States increases each year as a result of new technology (e.g., new farm machinery, irrigation, and fertilizers). A century ago, one farmer produced enough food for five people. Today one farmer produces enough for nearly fifty people. Therefore, farmers must lower their prices in order to sell more of their products. Farmers' incomes are low. Their incomes improve when more people want to buy their products. A law passed in 1954 allows foreign countries to buy wheat and other grains from American farmers. When the USSR bought wheat from the United States in the 1970's, wheat prices rose, and farmers' incomes improved.

(taken from Skillful Reading: 202)

What is the specific idea?

- a. A century ago, one farmer produced enough food for five people.
- b. Farm production in the United States increases each year as a result of new technology.
- c. Today one farmer produces enough for nearly fifty people.
- d. Farmers' incomes are low nowadays.

Answer:

7. There are two reasons why demand changes with price. For one thing, if your income stays the same, you can afford to buy more records when the price is low. Second, records are more attractive when their price is lower than the price of similar products. If records are less expensive than cassettes, for example, you may choose to spend your money on records.

(taken from *Skillful Reading: 136*)

What is the specific idea?

- a. Records are more attractive when their price is lower than the price of similar products.
- b. If records are less expensive than cassettes, for example, you may choose to spend your money on records.
- c. if your income stays the same, you can afford to buy more records when the price is low.
- d. There are two reasons why demand changes with price.

Answer:

8. English and Spanish use the same alphabet, but there are differences between their writing systems. Each letter in Spanish generally represents one sound while a letter in English may represent many sounds. The letter *i* in Spanish is always pronounced "ee" (as in the Spanish word *isla*). The same letter in English represents many sounds, as in the words *island*, *indian*, and *machine*. In addition, Spanish has some symbols which English does not use. For example, Spanish includes accent marks on some vowels (*television*). English words do not have accent marks (*television*). Spanish has an upside-down question mark before questions (*¿Vienes?*), but English does not (*Are you coming?*).

What is the specific idea?

- a. The letter *i* in Spanish is always pronounced "ee" (as in the Spanish word *isla*) and the same letter in English represents many sounds, as in the words *island*, *indian*, and *machine*.
- b. Each letter in Spanish generally represents one sound while a letter in English may represent many sounds.
- c. Spanish has some symbols which English does not use.

- d. Spanish includes accent marks on some vowels (*television*). English words do not have accent marks (*television*).

Answer:

9. A formal letter is very different from an informal letter. Formal letters are written to businesses, schools, or government offices. Informal letters are for relatives, friends, or former teachers. You may write an informal letter by hand, but you should type a formal letter. An informal letter can be as long as you want it to be whereas a formal letter should be short, two or three paragraphs. You should use formal Language in letters to businesses but informal language in letters to your friends. For example, in a formal letter you may say, "I would appreciate your sending me the materials which I have requested. " In an informal letter you may say, "Please send me the papers I asked you for."

(taken from Skillful Reading: 136)

What is the specific idea?

- Formal letter is very different from an informal letter.
- Formal letters are written to businesses, schools, or government offices. Informal letters are for relatives, friends, or former teachers.
- An informal letter is written by hand, but a formal letter should be typed.
- An informal letter can be as long as you want it to be whereas a formal letter should be short, two or three paragraphs.

Answer:

10. There are three main ways that vitamins are lost from foods. First, some vitamins dissolve in water. When vegetables are cooked in water, the vitamins go into the water. If the water is thrown away, the vitamins are lost. In addition, heat, light, and oxygen change some vitamins. If vegetables are cooked, the heat changes some of the vitamins. Then these vitamins are no longer healthful. For instance, broiling grapefruit destroys some of its vitamin C. Finally, people sometimes throw away the part of a plant which has the most vitamins. For example, when flour is processed, the wheat germ, which is very rich in vitamins, is lost.

What is the specific idea?

- a. Some vitamins dissolve in water.
- b. When vegetables are cooked in water, the vitamins go into the water.
- c. If the water is thrown away, the vitamins are lost.
- d. Heat, light, and oxygen change some vitamins.
- e. When flour is processed, the wheat germ, which is very rich in vitamins, is lost.

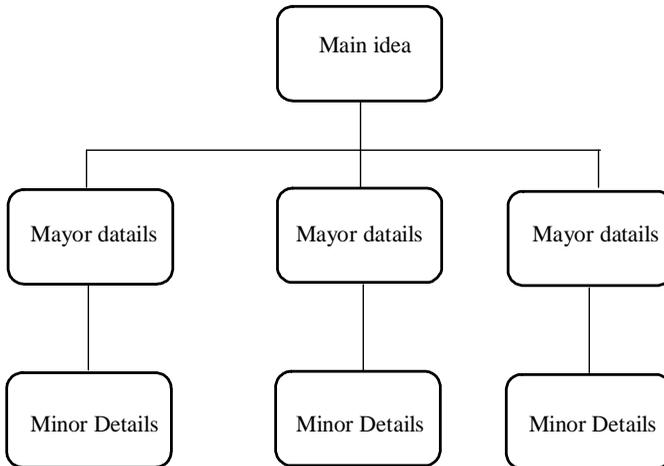
Answer:

Exercise 4

Direction: Analyze the following paragraph and fill in the chart.

Around a decade ago, the Indian federal government started a program designed to clean up the Ganges River. The program failed because the Indian states did not have the money to keep it a float. However, there is new hope on the horizon: Impressed with the scavenging behavior of carnivorous turtles, Indian officials in some states are using them to clean up river waste. According to officials, the turtles happily eat both animal and human carcasses. This is significant because among some religious groups, disposing of bodies in rivers is a common practice. In addition to their willingness to consume flesh, turtles also loosen the earth along the river banks, making it easier for plants to survive at the water's edge. The plants, in turn, help fight erosion at the banks, and some plants actually contribute to the water's purification. If the turtle experiment success in a few states, it will be implemented throughout India, and the Ganges may once again flow without pollutants.

(taken from Flemming)



SUMMARY

A. Specific Words

- ☞ Specific words refer to a distinctive member or element - a species, individual, component, particular form.
- ☞ A word could be general or specific in relation to the other words.
- ☞ Each specific must have in it all of the characteristics by which the specific words refers to component, vermicular form, etc.



Formative Test 2

A. Analyze the following paragraphs and fill in the outline. Text 1

Text 1

Games may be classified in several ways. One of them is based on the number of players required as in solitaire games. The other classification is based on the purpose of playing. It can be found in gambling games. When we watch race games, the games are classified based on the object of the

game. Next, games can be classified by the people who play the games (as in children's games). Finally, games can be categorized by referring to the place they are played (as in lawn games). Many games fall into more than one of these categories, so the most common way of classifying games is by the equipment that is required to play them.

General idea:

Specific detail

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Text 2

Activities can be divided into categories according to the number of calories they use up. One kind of activity is a sedentary activity. A person who is reading, writing, watching TV, or playing cards uses 80 to 100 calories an hour. Another kind of activity is a light activity. A person who is doing a light activity, like cooking, dusting, or walking slowly, uses 110 to 160 calories an hour. A third kind of activity, moderate activity, uses 170 to 240 calories an hour. These are activities such as sweeping, gardening, or carpentry work. A fourth group, vigorous activities, uses 250 to 350 calories an hour. These are activities like walking fast, bowling, or golfing. Finally a person who is doing a strenuous activity uses 350 or more calories an hour. These are activities such as swimming, playing tennis, or dancing.

(Taken from Skillful Reading: 108)

General idea

.....

Specific detail

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

B. Analyze the following paragraphs and answer the questions.

The most popular hot beverages in the world are coffee and tea. There are many kinds of coffee beans and tea leaves which are processed and served in a variety of ways.

Coffee in different countries may have different amounts of caffeine and different flavors. For example, coffee from Puerto Rico has less caffeine than Brazilian or Colombian coffee. Sometimes coffee has little caffeine because the beans are processed to remove most of the caffeine. In Germany, France, and New Orleans, Louisiana, chicory is added to the coffee to give it a special flavor.

There are three major ways to prepare coffee. American coffee makers use a filter. The two most common types are the drip machine and the percolator. A percolator has a metal filter. A drip pot uses a paper filter and produces a purer pot of coffee. Italian coffee, espresso, is made in an espresso machine which uses steam pressure to produce a thick, powerful drink. Turkish coffee is made in a special metal pot with a long handle. The coffee is placed in water in the pot. It is heated until it rises. Then the pot is removed from the heat until the coffee goes down. This procedure is repeated three times.

Tea is the world's most common drink. There is only one tea plant, but there are many different varieties of tea. These varieties can be divided into two main types: green and black. Green tea is picked and then processed immediately. Black tea is processed about 24 hours after it is picked. The varieties of tea are different mainly because they come from different places. Furthermore, each variety is grown in different soil, and its leaves are picked at different times. Most of the world's tea is grown in China, India, Ceylon, Japan, and Southeast Asia.

Some countries have particular tea-drinking customs and habits. In Japan, tea is served during a formal tea ceremony. Englishmen frequently add tea to their milk. Iced tea is a popular summer drink in the United States. It was invented in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904 during the World's Fair. Richard Blechynden, an Englishman, was trying to sell hot tea at the fair. Because the weather was very warm, the public did not want hot tea. Blechynden added ice to the tea and found that he had invented a popular drink.

(Taken from Skillful Reading: 111)

1. What is / are the general word(s) used in the text?
.....
2. How many paragraphs are there in the text?
.....
3. Is there any introductory paragraph in the text? Prove your answer.
.....
.....
4. What is the topic sentence of paragraph 2?
.....
5. What specific information can you find of paragraph 2? Mention all of them.
.....
.....
6. What is being discussed in paragraph 3?
.....
7. What is the topic sentence of paragraph 4?
.....
.....
8. What is the topic sentence of paragraph 5?
.....
.....

Complete the following outline based on your answer. It will give you a picture of the organization of the text.

Paragraph 1
General idea

Paragraph 2
General idea

Paragraph 3
General idea

Specific information

- A.
- B.
- C.

Paragraph 4

General idea

.....

Specific information

- A.
- B.
- C.

Paragraph 5

General idea

.....

Specific information

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

C. Fill in the outline below with specific information from "Speaking from Manuscript"

Speaker sometimes read aloud to the audience from a manuscript. You may have witnessed this type of delivery most often in campaign speeches, official governmental reports, and radio or television reports. However, there are some advantages and disadvantages to speak using a manuscript.

The main advantage of the manuscript delivery methods is that in communicating technical material or "politically sensitive" material, the speaker has little fear of forgetting important points. In addition, speakers know in advance how long the presentation will take to deliver, which allows them to reserve time at the end to answer questions from the audience. The

possibility of being misquoted is also minimized because copies of the manuscript are available to people in the audience.

An additional advantage of the manuscript method is greater ease in coordinating visual aids during the presentation. Appropriate notes or marks placed on special copies of the manuscript will provide important coordinating information for those assisting with the visual part of your presentation.

Transmission skill is important for all communication procedures. A major disadvantage of manuscript reading is that many people do not read aloud very well. Therefore, reading from a prepared manuscript becomes boring, stilted, and basically unnatural. Although manuscript reading is the safest way to give speech, most people consider it to be one of the most difficult to use.

Specific problems related to the manuscript delivery method include the tendency to lose your place and the development of a monotone presentation voice. Moreover there is difficulty in maintaining eye contact with the audience or in changing tone and language to better meet the needs of the audience, and becoming so involved in reading that maintaining interest in the audience becomes secondary.

Speaking from Manuscript.

I. General idea

.....
.....
.....
.....

II. The advantage of the manuscript delivery methods.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

III. The disadvantage of the manuscript delivery methods.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

D. Fill in the outline below with specific information from "The Psychology of Color."

The most important aspect of color in daily life is probably the one that is least defined and most variable. It involves aesthetic and psychological responses to color and influences art, fashion, commerce, and even physical and emotional sensations. One example of the link between color and emotion is the common perception that red, orange, yellow, and brown hues are "warm," while the blues, greens, and grays are "cold." The red, orange, and yellow hues are said to induce excitement, cheerfulness, stimulation, and aggression; the blues and greens security, calm, and peace; and the browns, grays, and blacks sadness, depression, and melancholy. It must be remembered, however, that the psychological perception of color is subjective, and only general comments about its features and uses can be made.

Colors are not universal. Some languages do not contain separate words for green and blue or for yellow and orange, while Eskimos use 17 words for white as applied to different snow conditions. When color terminology in different cultures is compared, certain patterns are observed consistently. All languages have designations for black and white. If a third hue is distinguished, it is red; next comes yellow or green, and then both yellow and green. Blue is the sixth color named, and brown is the seventh. Finally, in no particular sequence, the colors gray, orange, pink, and purple are designated.

Like color terminology, color harmony, color preferences, color symbolism, and other psychological aspects of color are culturally conditioned, and they vary considerably with both place and historical period. One cross-cultural study showed that American and Japanese concepts of warm and cold colors are essentially the same, but that in Japan blue and green hues are perceived to be "good" and the red-purple range as "bad," while in the United States the red-yellow-green range is considered "good" and oranges and red purples "bad." The color of mourning is black in the West, yet other cultures use white, 'purple, or gold for this purpose. Many languages contain expressions that use color metaphorically (common examples in English include "green with envy," "feeling blue," "seeing red," "purple passion," "white lie," and "black rage") and therefore cannot always be translated literally into other languages because the color may lose its associated symbolic meaning.

"The Psychology of Color."

Paragraph 1

General Idea

.....
.....

Specific Details

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

Paragraph 2

General Idea

.....

Specific Details

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Paragraph 2

General Idea

.....

Specific Details

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

If you have finished an exercise, look at the key answers at the end of the module. Evaluate your answers. When you get at least 80% right, you can go to another exercise, but if you don't, review the discussion and examples again. Then, do exercise once more. The following is how to evaluate your exercise and your test.

Formula:

$$\text{Level of mastery} = \frac{\text{The number of the right answers}}{\text{The number of the items}} \times 100\%$$

Level of mastery: 90 - 100% = very good

80 - 89% = good

70 - 79% = sufficient

< 70% = insufficient

Key Answers

UNIT 1

Exercise 1

1. Shape
2. Personal care product
3. Home technology
4. Information media
5. Furniture
6. Building
7. Hobby
8. Music
9. Drink
10. Citrus fruit
11. Bird
12. Voice
13. Brand
14. Great musician
15. Healthy food

Exercise 2

1. cosmetics
2. stationary
3. music instrument
4. tools
5. dish
6. sport
7. alcoholic drink
8. staple food
9. wild animals
10. liquid
11. camping equipment
12. computer's hardware

Exercise 3

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. a
6. a
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. a

Exercise 4

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. b
6. a
7. b
8. b
9. b
10. b

Exercise 5

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. a
5. a

Exercise 6

No	General idea	Specific facts / examples
1.	Amelia Earhart was a famous woman in her time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1928, she became the first woman to cross the Atlantic Ocean. • In 1932, she became the first woman pilot to fly solo across the Atlantic.

No	General idea	Specific facts / examples
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She was the first woman to fly the United States from New Jersey to California.
2.	Man has always wanted to improve his appearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • put on animal skins and hung strings of beads and stones around his neck. • decorated himself with paint, tattoos, and scars. • Turn bark, leaves, straw, feathers, or hat ever material into clothing.
3.	Clothing have magical qualities as well as decorative and useful ones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an animal skin worn during a hunt would give the hunter the animal's cunning. • One try to keep away evil spirits by wrapping himself in a certain skin • Put on the skin of a powerful beast will show that one was the leader of a group or a good hunter.
4.	Organization cannot exist without communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees cannot know what their associates are doing. • Management cannot receive information inputs • Management cannot give instruction. • Coordination of work is impossible. • Organization will collapse for lack of it. • Cooperation also becomes impossible.
5.	There are two main forms of glass fibers: continuous and staple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous glass fiber is used in textile materials. • The use of air, steam, or gas to disrupt the flow of the molten glass stream produces staple fibers. • The staple fibers can be fabricated into mats or into bulk-molding and sheet-molding compounds with the use of resins, or organic binders. • Glass is the only inorganic (mineral) fiber widely used in commercial applications.

Exercise 7

1. Farm production in the United States increases each year as a result of new technology (e.g.,: new farm machinery, irrigation, and fertilizers).
2. There are two reasons why demand changes with price.
3. English and Spanish use the same alphabet, but there are differences between their writing systems.
4. A formal letter is very different from an informal letter.
5. There are three main ways that vitamins are lost from foods.

*Formative Test 1***A. General Words**

1. soap, toothpaste, cigarette
2. perfume, fragrance, aroma
3. output device, hardware, input device
4. daily, journal, monthly
5. entertainment, news
6. writing, reading, composing
7. feast, festivals, celebration
8. song, dance music
9. advertising, promotion
10. recreation, sport

B. General Sentences

1. Smokers spend much money every year.
2. Being bored, Sam closed his book and listened music.
3. Furniture are on sale.
4. Drug abuse is dangerous for your health.
5. Individuals who abuse inject able drugs can suffer from dangerous diseases easily.

C. General Ideas

1. Kangaroo family
2. More than 50 different kinds of kangaroos are grouped together in two kangaroo families.
3. in the first sentence
4. Effect
5. Nicotine has various effects on the body.
6. in the firs sentence
7. Yes, he does. The facts are: It speeds up the heartbeat, raises the blood pressure, reduces the appetite, and causes nausea and vomiting. Damage to the lungs and lung cancer.
8. Drugs
9. Drugs and groups
10. There are 5 paragraphs.
11. Yes, there is. It can be found in the firs paragraph.

12. Drugs can be divided into three main groups: those that a person can buy without a prescription, those that a person needs a doctor's prescription for, and those that are illegal.
13. Two popular nonprescription drugs are caffeine and alcohol.
14. Alcohol is a depressant; it depresses the central nervous system.
15. There are two major categories of prescription drugs: stimulants and depressants.
16. The largest class of illegal drugs is hallucinogens, drugs that change the way a person thinks and cause hallucinations, or visions.
17. No, they are. In the introductory paragraph we found that the text consists of three main groups of drugs. However, in the paragraphs presented we only find the first group only, that is nonprescription drug.
- 18 types of firms
19. There are 2 paragraphs.
20. No, there isn't. The two paragraphs have different topic sentence. Moreover, every topic sentence has been clarified by the supporting details presented in each paragraph.
21. There are three basic types of firms operate in clothing industry.
22. The specific information are: manufactures, jobbers, and contractors
23. New York is the garment center of the United States.
24. The specific information are:
 - Nearly two thirds of all the clothing made in the country is either produced in that city or else is manufactured to order for manufacturers or jobbers located there.

Paragraph 1

General idea

There are three basic types of firms operate in clothing industry.

Specific information

- A. Some are manufacturers.
- B. Some firms are known as jobbers.
- C. Contractors produce the clothes

Paragraph 2**General idea**

New York is the garment center of the United States.

Specific Information

Nearly two thirds of all the clothing made in the country is either produced in that city or else is manufactured to order for manufacturers or jobbers located there.

*UNIT 2***Exercise 1**

1. hobby/activity
2. fast food
3. pop singer
4. university
5. sport; water sport
6. sports; tennis
7. traditional cloth; Japanese cloth
8. tool; knife

Exercise 2

1. Students go downtown every weekend.
2. She arranges the paper systematically based on the topic discussed.
3. They bought good chairs and tables for their new house.
4. Studying in America is very expensive for the middle-class people.
5. She worked day and night for buying the computer.

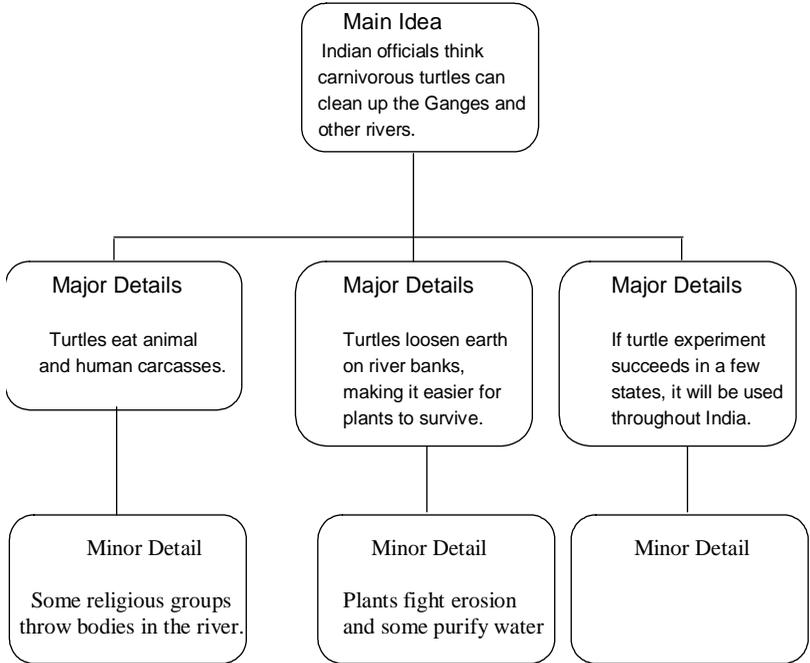
Exercise 3

1. a, c, d
2. a, b, d
3. a, b, c
4. b, c
5. b, c
6. a, c
7. a, b, c
8. all

9. b, c, d

10 b, d, e

Exercise 4



Formative Test 2

Part A

TEXT 1

General Idea

Games may be classified in several ways.

Specific Details

- A. it is based on the number of players required as in solitaire games.
- B. It is based on the purpose of playing. It can be found in gambling games.
- C. It is based on the object of the game.
- D. It is based on the people who play the games (as in children's games).

F. It is based on the place they are played (as in lawn games).

TEXT 2

General Idea

Activities can be divided into categories according to the number of calories they use up.

Specific Details

- A. One kind of activity is a sedentary activity.
- B. Another kind of activity is a light activity.
- C. A moderate activity uses 170 to 240 calories an hour.
- D. A fourth group is vigorous activities.
- E. Finally a person who is doing a strenuous activity uses 350 or more calories an hour.

Part B

- 1. The general words used in the text are coffee and tea.
- 2. There are five paragraphs in the text.
- 3. Yes there is. It is presented in the first paragraph of the text. Moreover, the general idea presented in this text can cover all of the story.
- 4. Coffee in different countries may have different amounts of caffeine and different flavors.
- 5.
 - a. Coffee from Puerto Rico has less caffeine than Brazilian or Colombian coffee.
 - b. Sometimes coffee has little caffeine because the beans are processed to remove most of the caffeine.
 - c. In Germany, France, and New Orleans, Louisiana, chicory is added to the coffee to give it a special flavor.
- 6. There are three major ways to prepare coffee.
- 7. There are many different varieties of tea.
- 8. Some countries have particular tea-drinking customs and habits.

OUTLINE

Paragraph 1

General idea

There are many kinds of coffee beans and tea leaves which are processed and served in a variety of ways.

Paragraph 2

General idea

Coffee in different countries may have different amounts of caffeine and different flavors.

Specific Details

- a. Coffee from Puerto Rico has less caffeine than Brazilian or Colombian coffee.
- b. Sometimes coffee has little caffeine because the beans are processed to remove most of the caffeine.
- c. In Germany, France, and New Orleans, Louisiana, chicory is added to the coffee to give it a special flavor.

Paragraph 3

General Idea

There are three major ways to prepare coffee.

Specific Details

- a. American coffee makers use a filter.
- b. Italian coffee, espresso, is made in an espresso machine which uses steam pressure to produce a thick, powerful drink.
- c. Turkish coffee is made in a special metal pot with a long handle.

Paragraph 4

General Idea

There is only one tea plant but there are many different varieties of tea.

Specific Details

- a. Green tea is picked and then processed immediately.
- b. Black tea is processed about 24 hours after it is picked.

- c. The varieties of tea are different mainly because they come from different places.
- d. Each variety is grown in different soil, and its leaves are picked at different times.

Paragraph 5

General Idea

Some countries have particular tea-drinking customs and habits.

Specific Details

- a. In Japan, tea is served during a formal tea ceremony.
- b. Englishmen frequently add tea to their milk.
- c. Iced tea is a popular summer drink in the United States.
- d. Blechynden added ice to the tea and found that he had invented a popular drink.

Part C

SPEAKING FROM A MANUSCRIPT

I. General Idea:

There are some advantages and disadvantages to speak using a manuscript.

- II. The advantage of manuscript delivery methods
 - a. The speaker has little fear of forgetting important points.
 - b. Speakers know how long the presentation will take to deliver.
 - c. The possibility of being misquoted is also minimized.
 - d. There is greater ease in coordinating visual aids during the presentation.

- III. The disadvantage of the manuscript delivery methods
 - a. Many people do not read aloud very well.
 - b. Most people consider it to be one of the most difficult to use.
 - c. There is a tendency to lose your place
 - d. There is development of a monotone presentation voice.
 - e. There is difficulty in maintaining eye contact with the audience or in changing tone and language.

- f. The speakers become so involved in reading that maintaining interest in the audience become secondary.

Part D

The Psychology Of Color

Paragraph 1

General Idea

Color involves aesthetic and psychological responses and influences art, fashion, commerce, and even physical and emotional sensations.

Specific Details

- A. Red, orange, yellow, and brown hues are "warm."
- B. The blues, greens, and grays are "cold."
- C. The red, orange, and yellow hues induce excitement, cheerfulness, stimulation, and aggression
- D. The blues and greens security, calm, and peace.
- E. The browns, grays, and black's sadness, depression, and melancholy.

Paragraph 2

General Idea

Colors are not universal.

Specific Details

- A. Some languages do not contain separate words for green and blue or for yellow and orange.
- B. Eskimos use 17 words for white as applied to different snow conditions.
- C. If a third hue is distinguished, it is red; next comes yellow or green, and then both yellow and green.
- D. Blue is the sixth color named, and brown is the seventh.
- E. In no particular sequence, the colors gray, orange, pink, and purple are designated.

Paragraph 3

General Idea

Colors vary considerably with both place and historical period.

Specific Details

- A. In Japan blue and green hues are perceived to be "good" and the red-purple range as "bad."
- B. In the United States the red-yellow-green range is considered "good" and oranges and red-purples "bad."
- C. The color of mourning is black in the West, yet other cultures use white, purple, or gold for this purpose.
- D. Many languages contain expressions that use color metaphorically (common examples in English include "green with envy," "feeling blue," "seeing red," "purple passion," "white lie," and "black rage").

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